

Daily Democrat.

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For Judge of Court of Appeals,
R. K. WILLIAMS,
OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davidson, Edmonson, Fulton, Grant, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Webster.

The President's Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

The President's veto message was entirely unexpected, and fell like a wet blanket upon his friends in both Houses of Congress, which has gone further in compliance with his wishes than ever did Legislature before for Executive. The message was known to be in existence, but it was supposed that the author would commit it to the flames after signing the act. There was even more dissatisfaction than appeared on the surface. Some of the soberest Senators were unwilling to hear the message read, and some of the President's most devoted friends in the House refused to listen to it.

No motion was made in the Senate to print it, and in the House it was Mr. Allen, of Ohio, a deadly foe to every Republican or Administration measure, who made the motion for the printing of extra copies, which was defeated by the arrival of the hour of adjournment. In the filibustering contest which followed, John F. Potter and Thad. Stevens led the opponents of this unusual motion, who were in point of fact more numerous than the votes indicated, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, figured at the head of its supporters. The leadership assumed by the latter gentleman gave color to the suggestion which was heard on all hands, to the effect that, in sending in the message, after the necessity for it had been signified by the passage of a special explanatory act, the President had consulted Kentucky instead of the South, although the former had but a few hours before sprung his olive branch of gradual emancipation.

We find this in the correspondence of the Tribune, a notorious rebel sheet of New York. A good deal is here expressed and more supposed. The radicals were awkwardly situated. They could not well give vent to the wrath produced by the President's message. The steam plied out at the "scape pipe," or an explosion would have taken place there and then. As it is, nothing can prevent the lines being drawn between the radicals of the Republican party and the supporters of the President in the same party.

Lincoln has nothing to fear from these radicals. If he will just let the country know that he will yield nothing to them, he will make two supporters where he loses one, and this faction will be left to die of their own spite. They are all rebels against the Constitution, and only for the Union now because they hope the Union will answer their purposes. These free-traders were for the Union on the same terms. The two factions are alike. The Union men can only use one faction to kill the other, and kill itself in the process.

John Morgan, some six or seven years ago, tried to obtain a position in the Kentucky Penitentiary, and was beaten at the ballot box. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

We wish he had been put there, and beaten after he got in.

Kentuckians! fellow countrymen! you know you can rely upon me.

John, they have lied and relied upon you, and ought to quit it.

We publish this morning the correspondence between the President and the Border State men. We reserve comment for want of room this morning.

ALARM OF THE KANAWHA.—The raid of Morgan into Kentucky does not seem to be confined to any one part of the State, or even to the State, as is represented by passengers who came down to Cincinnati from Western Virginia on the steamer Freestone. The inhabitants of Charleston and vicinity have been looking for the advent of Morgan, in connection with Col. Jenkins, for the past two weeks; and since they have heard that he (Morgan) was about to pounce upon Lexington, they have been preparing to receive him. The Union men there were burning up their arms and getting ready their ammunition in anticipation of giving him a warm welcome.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The cars from Athens to Nashville were thrown off the track on Friday evening between Columbia and Reynolds Station, killing two and wounding forty persons, a number of them fatally. Among the latter was Capt. Tatum, of the Sixth Ohio, who died at Nashville. The first engineer took to the woods precipitately, leaving his train in charge of the second engineer. The cars were running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The engineer is suspected of having caused the disaster intentionally.

THE "STAMP" CURRENCY.—The main objection to the use of our present style of postage stamps as a general currency is that they stick to the fingers and the portemonnaie, and quickly get torn, dirty, wasted and uncounted. But the style of stamps to be issued for currency purposes, under the new law, will obviate these objections, as they will be printed on stout, thick paper, and will have no gum on their backs.

Mr. Vaters, a highly respectable citizen of Lexington, was found at Bon Harbor, below Owensboro, with his under-jaw shot entirely away and otherwise so terribly mutilated that his recovery seemed impossible. The perpetrators of the dastardly deed were not known when the boat passed, but from Mr. Vaters' known loyal sentiments, the inference is that his life was attempted by rebels of that vicinity.

Short.—Frank Gardner, of Newport, who went to Lexington with one of the Covington companies, was shot on Thursday for disobedience of orders. Another young man from Newport, named McGee, is in the guard house on a pretty serious charge.

The Henderson and Newburg Affair.

The steamer Commercial arrived here on Sunday, and Mr. J. W. Green gives the Journal the latest news from the lower Ohio. When the Commercial was at West Franklin, twelve miles below Henderson, Captain Archer received information that the rebels had recaptured Henderson, and that it would be dangerous for her to proceed. He accordingly fell down stream twelve miles, to Mount Vernon, and sent Mr. Green to Evansville to ascertain the truth of the rumors, and see if it would be safe to prosecute the passage. Mr. Green found the affair exaggerated, and sent down word by the Tycoon, which induced the Eugene, Commercial and Lebanon to leave Mount Vernon, where they had remained on Thursday night. On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a messenger reached Evansville from Newburg, stating that a rebel party from the Kentucky side had crossed the river and robbed the hospital of several medical stores, blankets and other property. The Eugene and Courier were ordered up to the spot with troops, but the thieves had decamped with their plunder before they could be reached.

The Commercial brought up to this city fifty-two recruits, who go to Nashville. The Courier passed her on the way up and was fired upon near the mouth of Green river by a mounted gang of guerrillas, but without damage, and she passed up the river to her destination. The Commercial was also fired upon, probably by the same scoundrels, at McAllister's Landing, two miles below Newburg. "Nobody hurt."

We find some additional particulars of these affairs in the "Evansville Journal," which says when the news that A. R. Johnson's marauders had crossed the river to Newburg reached the place, the signal of danger was at once given, and in less than an hour 1,000 men were under arms, and cannon were rattling through the streets. The city, which has been in a most lamentable state of terror for months, was thoroughly aroused, and every man who could get a musket, rifle, shotgun, or revolver, was at once under arms, and hundreds were eagerly seeking weapons for aggression or defense. The slacker with which the citizens responded gave most cheering evidence that when convinced of danger they are equal to any emergency. A company of infantry with a squad of artillery, with two guns, left on board the Eugene at 5 o'clock for Newburg. Capt. Dexter had the Courier fired up with all dispatch, and, having armed his crew with a small squad of infantry, steamed off up the river. He was fearfully in earnest, and declared his determination to prevent the rebels from recrossing the river if they were found this side, and to use the Courier as a ram in case of need. The Eugene made excellent time also, and with guns on each guard and decks crowded with men, made a formidable appearance. A Union soldier arrived from Newburg after dark Thursday night. He says the rebels numbered thirty-two men. They stole all the arms and equipment to be found, a lot of provisions, paroled all the Union soldiers in the hospital, stole a wagon and two horses, and then recrossed the river. Two men, residents of Newburg, who were notorious secession sympathizers, and who came over the river with the guerrillas and remained when the latter returned, were shot down and killed by a citizen. Their names were Carney and Meador.

The Courier, at the mouth of Green river, found the boat in which the marauders crossed the river, and took possession of it. A man on the point, dressed in a red shirt, stepped out of the brush and fired on the boat with a shot gun, wounding one of the hands on the boat slightly. The boys on the boat fired into the brush, but with what effect is not known. They took one man prisoner, whom they handed over to the Eugene. The Courier having performed her mission, returned to Evansville, while the Eugene proceeded to Newburg. It is said the rebels had four pieces of artillery planted on the Kentucky shore. It is supposed they got some two hundred guns and paroled about eighty-five sick soldiers. They occupied the town some three or four hours.

Public Meeting in Daviess County. A meeting of the citizens of Pleasant Valley and vicinity was held in the school house on July 14, 1862, at 12 o'clock P. M., to give public expression to their sentiments concerning guerrilla warfare.

Elder Hiram Kelm was elected chairman of the meeting and J. M. Clyde secretary. The purpose of the meeting was then stated by the chair, after which Dr. H. E. McKay and Messrs. W. T. McKay, J. M. May, J. A. Caslem, L. C. Anderson and J. M. Clyde were appointed a committee to bring business before the meeting in regular order.

The committee then retired and in a short time agreed upon the following preamble and resolutions, which, having been presented to the meeting, were unanimously adopted, viz: WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Pleasant Valley and vicinity, Daviess County, Ky., without distinction of party, acknowledging our allegiance to the State and Federal Constitution and laws, and being determined to abide by them; and whereas, a State of warfare is being inaugurated in some portions of this State, which is destructive of private rights and personal security, involving the innocent equally with the guilty; in short, an enemy of humanity and civilization; therefore, be it Resolved, That we exceedingly regret to see a guerrilla warfare inaugurated, and are determined to use our influence and all lawful means to prevent its inauguration and prosecution in our midst, and will endeavor to preserve the order and peace of our community.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Owensboro and Louisville papers for publication.

H. E. McKay, S. R., W. T. McKay, S. R., J. A. Caslem, S. R., L. C. Anderson, S. R., J. M. Clyde, S. R., Committee.

FIFTY DOLLAR BOUNTY.—Gov. Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, assumes the responsibility of proclaiming a bounty of \$50 for each new recruit under the recent call for troops.

Larry Clark, the man who was injured by the railroad accident at Big Creek, near Madison, a few days ago, at the time Hugh F. Marshall was killed, has since died.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.—A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Steubenville, Ohio, has passed both Houses of Congress.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at Executive Mansion on Saturday morning, last week, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held to his hands.

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other body of men, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive, to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted as most distinguished, in the gradual emancipation message of last week, for the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending the evil of the States which are in rebellion.

Let me state to you, however, that I see definitely and certainly that you of the Border States represent overjoin their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot so much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divert them of their hope to ultimately have you with them, so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmed done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know hold the lever of their power is to break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch upon the exclusively private matter, for the sake of the country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge?" Discarding punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the present, I would sternly insist on our case, can you do better than possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this was done, we would be in this respect, under the Constitution as we are now, under the Constitution as we are now.

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. In the South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

An appeal to difficulty, not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for the message of Mr. Lincoln last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your constituents. I am sure you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to meet the emergency. I am sure you will not fail to do this. I am sure you will not fail to do this.

Upon these considerations I have again begged you to consider the message of Mr. Lincoln last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your constituents. I am sure you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to meet the emergency. I am sure you will not fail to do this. I am sure you will not fail to do this.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented in the conference that the people of the border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question; while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves, that the Representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly voice the motive under which they were called to act, and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President; and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY. The following paper was yesterday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slave States: WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President: The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the earnestness from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it our most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all

former national troubles have been as a summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support. Regulating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive, and that the war on yours is defensive. We have not been less zealous in your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to supply supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the money we have asked for, and even more; we have imposed enormous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged and enlisted our volunteers, and we have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances, and in the face of the most determined and unrelenting opposition to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends, most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend, and a Government which protects us. And we are already for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices—any sacrifice when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government, and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your Message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the promise and reason which influenced our action. In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and in a time of national crisis, and in a time of national crisis, and in a time of national crisis.

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unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has produced no such change of system, and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir, the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is no more difficulty, not much uncertainty in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps, of the great mass of the people, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of the people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. Rights in America, but not for the same objects; they are moved to different ends, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehend what was previously known as the States Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down the national independence and set up State dominion and nationality. The other class is fighting, not to maintain and preserve the rights of property and domestic safety, but to maintain and preserve the rights of the Government. The latter class are not disunionists per se; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and that they must remove their allegiance from the Government. Remove their allegiance from the Government, that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as before. The change of military domination imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then passed a law in declared with singular unanimity that the war was not a civil war, but a war for the purpose of considering the same. The report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance and effect, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot, consistently with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us, concur in that response, we feel it to be our duty to present to you, in a brief and candid answer over our own signatures.

We believe that the whole power of the Government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and aids of all loyal men in all sections of the Union, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and the Constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing the principle which you advocate, that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether the belief is well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them to be. In consequence of the belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution through the exercise of military authority. The Government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support of the loyal men of the North is not secured. We are not disposed to see the cause of present misfortunes in the errors and wrongs of others, who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the other hand, we do not wish to extend the spirit in which it was made, and we, loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions of our fathers. That we, few of us, though we are not numerous, are from the North or from the South, to further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us. That, in order to carry out these views, we will, so far as is in our power, ask the people of the United States to support us, and we will, so far as is in our power, ask the people of the United States to support us.

We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery amongst themselves, and to recognize the Union in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect, your obedient servants. JOHN W. NOBLE, WM. G. BROWN, SAM. S. CARREY, JACOB B. BLAIR, GEORGE P. FISHER, W. F. WILLEY, A. J. CLEMENS.

REPLY OF MR. MAYNARD. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 16, 1862. Sir: The magnitude and gravity of the proposition submitted by you to the Representatives of the Slave States, would naturally occasion diversity, if not contrariety of opinion. You will not, therefore, be surprised that I have not been able to concur in the views which you have expressed. This is attributable, possibly, to the fact that my State is not a Border State, properly so-called, and that my immediate constituents are not yet disenthralled from the hostile arms of the rebellion. This fact is a physical obstacle in the way of my submitting to your consideration this or any other proposition looking to political action, especially such as, in this case, would require a change in the organic law of the State.

But do not infer that I am insensible to your appeal. I am not. You are surrounded with difficulties far greater than have embarrassed any of your predecessors. You need the support of every American citizen, and you ought to have it; active, zealous, and honest. The union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union is the duty of the time. Differences as to policy and methods must be subordinated to the common purpose.

In looking for the cause of this rebellion, it is natural that each section of each party should ascribe as little blame as possible to itself, and as much as possible to its opponent and sectional party. Possibly you and I might not agree on a comparison of our States. That there should be difference of opinion as to the best mode of conducting our military operations, and the best men to lead our armies, is equally natural.

Construed on such questions we should ourselves and strengthen our enemies. They are unprofitable, and possibly unproductive. Somebody must yield, or we waste our strength in contemptible struggle amongst ourselves.

Yon appeal to the loyal men of the slave States to sacrifice something of feeling and a great deal of interest. The sacrifices they have endured, and the sufferings they have endured, give the best assurance that the appeal will be met. He who is not ready to yield all his material interests, and forego his most cherished sentiments and opinions, is not a patriot of his country. Although he may have perilled his life on the battlefield in her defense, is but half a patriot. Among the loyal people that I represent there are no half patriots.

Alas! the rebellion has cost so much, even to our Union, that we must be careful not to surrender it. We have stood by you from the beginning of the struggle, and we will stand by you to the end. We will stand by you to the end, and we will stand by you to the end.

From Morgan's Raid. The following dispatches were received in Cincinnati on Saturday: FALMOUTH, July 19, 1862. To Col. A. E. Jones: William Springitzer, Lewis Funk, Jos. Hunsinger, Conrad Gishner, Thomas Hartburn, and J. W. Adams are missing. The balance are here. JOHN W. WRIGHT, Captain. BOYS' STATION, July 19, 1862. To G. W. Patton: There were seventy-eight paroled prisoners here, who walked from Cincinnati. Willis, a lad, says that the depot at this place was burning when he left yesterday, at three o'clock, P. M., and that Mr. Frable, telegraph operator, was killed while at his table. The rebels were burning the depot, and the bridges were burning. Morgan had driven all the pickets in, and was on the march south. COVINGTON, July 19.

To Mayor Hatch: I have received the following from our agent at Falmouth, dated 3:30 A. M.: The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as can be ascertained: Arthur's Company—William Sanders, severely, and others slightly. Capt. Brown's company—Benj. Ames, arm broken, left at Cincinnati; Capt. Wilson's Company—Wm. William Rankin, killed; Joe Rankin, wounded; Thomas Rankin, killed; J. H. Hanneman, killed; Capt. Rogers, wounded. Capt. Wright's Company—W. Adams, badly wounded; Wm. Adams, killed in the hip; Lewis Frank, wounded. Capt. McNichols' Company—James Lee, killed; James Till, wounded; John Williams, killed. Two hundred and twenty-five are missing. There were about fifty-five rebels, and one killed, and about forty-five rebels, and one killed, and about forty-five rebels, and one killed.

To Mayor Hatch: Colonel Dudley has gone toward Paris with several hundred policemen. I have not heard from him since yesterday. He was in command of the military prison with about forty-five policemen under my command. E. T. HANCOCK, Lieutenant.

A company of cavalry, raised in Covington on Monday last, and commanded by Captain John Todd, departed for Cincinnati last evening, on the cars of the Kentucky Central Railroad. The company numbered fifty men, all well mounted and equipped. Lieut. Jos. Hunsinger, formerly of the Fremont Body Guard, accompanied them.

The Sixteenth Kentucky regiment, Col. Craddock, which went up the railroad Saturday afternoon, left Falmouth (thirty-nine miles from Covington), yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of marching to Cincinnati. The latter place was the destination. Union troops under Colonel Berry, Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, the rebels having quietly evacuated it, after sucking all the stores in the town and destroying Camp Fraser, together with a large amount of Government stores. They burned up one hundred tents, and stole four hundred of the best horses in the neighborhood. They also carried off a large quantity of clothing. Our informant thinks that nearly every one of Morgan's men got a new suit.

Capt. Glass, of Cincinnati, has returned, and makes a report of the Cincinnati fight, from which we extract the following: His force consisted of sixteen men, a 12-pound cannon, caisson and ammunition, to gether with eight mule-drawn engine horses from this city. Four of the horses were grays, and belonged to the No. 1 Engine; four were bays, and belonged to the No. 5 Engine.

The train arrived at Cincinnati at 2 o'clock P. M., and the men were ordered by Col. Landrum to go to Judge Pettin's (seceder) for dinner. After dinner Col. L. ordered them to hitch up, and started out to show them the positions, though no battle was expected at that time. They moved out on what was then termed a "back" position, crossing the Licking bridge at the Georgetown pike. Col. Landrum, Capt. Glass, and Lieut. Moore were together. When they got about half a mile beyond the bridge, the rebels came riding in in hot haste, crying out that Morgan was coming in force to attack the town.

Col. Landrum then ordered them to return; re-crossing the bridge, the gun was posted at the intersection of two streets, about 600 yards from the bridge, commanding it, the street intersecting Main at that distance from the bridge.

As Morgan afterwards told Glass, he commanded this division in person, with 400 men. As they made their appearance through the trees, the men fired at them with grape. Morgan replied with a brass howitzer, firing shell. The rebels were here held in check about fifteen minutes.

Meantime, a second division of Morgan's force made its appearance at the head of Pike street, from an opposite direction. Wheeling his gun, he fired at them, immediately afterwards opening on the first division again. Pretty near the same time they made their appearance upon the north side of the river, and came on, finding the best hiding place he could.

A company of Home Guards, numbering about fifty, held the band that approached from the north in check a little while. These Guards were posted on the Camp Fraser hillside.

Morgan, with two men, set fire to the depot, a large frame building, which was burned to the ground.

About three hundred Union muskets were taken and broken over the wheels of a plow car. A large number were piled up near the depot, and burned.

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Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

FROM CENTRAL VIRGINIA.

Gen. Halleck gone to Washington.

Affairs at Warrenton.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A special to the New York Herald has authority for stating that General Halleck has not come to Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army. He may be Secretary of War, as it is believed Stanton will retire, thus relieving the President of the burden of the war, and President Lincoln will appoint General Banks Secretary of War, and General Halleck Military Adviser.

Another dispatch says President Lincoln, in his late visit to the army, asked McClellan if he desired to resume command of the whole United States army, but McClellan preferred to retain his present command. It is also stated that the chief command was offered to Pope, and declined.

A free colored man, who escaped here from Richmond, says the rebel loss in killed, &c., in the seven days' battle was thirty-two thousand. The rebel army numbered about two hundred and fifty thousand. General Ewell was severely wounded in the neck. Joe Johnston had experienced a relapse, and mortification of his wound was feared.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

A special dispatch to Forney's Press, dated Memphis, July 10, says: The Grenada Memphis Appeal, of the 9th, reports that a rebel ram and iron-clad gunboat (Arkansas), under command of Capt. J. N. Bryan, came down from Yazoo river on the 8th, and ran by a portion of our fleet, which was near Vicksburg, successfully, and anchored under the batteries surrounding the city.

The Appeal says the ram ran down several Federal war vessels, and disabled many more. One of our vessels was blown up. The Arkansas is a very formidable gunboat, being placed with 23 inch iron plates and rails riveted. She has a very heavy armament, and is furnished with four propellers, seven feet in diameter, with four shafts each.

One loss is 10 killed and 13 wounded. The Federal loss is not known, but is said to have been heavy.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The steamer Bonhoeke, from New Orleans on the 13th, arrived last night.

General Shepley has received the appointment of Military Governor of Louisiana. Recently Johnston has arrived.

Two young ladies of New Orleans have presented the 10th Connecticut regiment with a United States flag.

Arrivals had induced Gen. Butler to reduce the price of the flour to \$24 per barrel. It had reached \$28 1/2.

Gen. Coppell having been recognized by Lord Lyons as British Consul, had not acknowledged by Gen. Butler as a representative of Great Britain.

Atmos for five Louisiana regiments had arrived at New Orleans, and the organization had commenced with a prospect of success.

A rebel camp at Warrick bridge had been broken up and several prisoners taken. The bombardment of Galveston had not commenced.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15.

A flag of truce went up the river with Gen. Dix aboard and met the rebel Gen. Hill to make permanent arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. The interview was satisfactory, but no conclusion was arrived at. A flag of truce went up again to-day to meet Gen. Lee.

Richmond papers of the 8th contain accounts of the death of Gen. Twigg at Augusta Island on the 6th.

An Englishman representing himself as a member of the Duke of Somerset was found at headquarters a few days ago under suspicious circumstances. He stated that he was with the rebel General Pryor during the recent battles. He was sent North.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 13th, has a Mobile dispatch of the same date which says a special dispatch was received at the Richmond Enquirer stating that it no longer doubtful that our lines have been brought closer to Richmond, but a large force has been left immediately in front of the enemy as an army of observation.

Gen. Stuart on Wednesday, within a few pieces of artillery, again made a move. McClellan's position. He reached James River below him and opened fire on a large fleet of transports sinking one and disabling several.

Yesterday's Noon Dispatches.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, July 20.

We have advices from Warrenton up to this evening.

The news that General Hatch has reached Charlottesville, and cut off the most important sources of rebel supplies, is the subject of great rejoicing in the army.

These bold movements, and the recent warlike orders of General Pope, begin to inspire something like admiration for him among the soldiers, who have not, as yet, seen the face of their new commander. In obedience to the spirit, as well as the temper, of General Pope's instructions, the rich and aristocratic rebels of Washington have already been placed under contribution for the support of the national army.

The leading families have received notice that all their spare mattresses and bed clothing will be required for our sick and wounded soldiers, and that all the unoccupied rooms in their mansions, and, if necessary, the entire building, will be used as hospitals. Col. Meyers, of McDowell's staff, to-day took possession of Dr. Barton's sick Female Seminary, in which 2,000 sick can easily be accommodated.

The grounds and springs surrounding the hotels and cottages were said to be finer than any other watering place in the whole country, and all leading physicians in the army of Gen. Pope are of the opinion that not one half as many deaths will occur here as in the hospitals at Washington.

The telegraphic lines were completed to Sperryville to-day. Gen. Pope now has telegraphic communication with his three army corps.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

A cavalry Captain from Hatch's command arrived to-day, bringing five prisoners of the Second Virginia Cavalry, captured at Madison. Col. Waller, of the Virginia Infantry, was also captured, but has not arrived.

Gen. Ewell's troops are reported to be at Gordonsville. Their number is not stated.

The President's orders are read by the troops with enthusiasm, but the citizens have terribly long faces.

Arrivals from Sperryville report almost daily skirmishing between Sigel's pickets and the rebel scouts, near the gap at Luray, and several of the enemy had been killed. They also report that a reconnaissance force went from Sigel's command on Wednesday towards Mallico, and several guns are reported to have been heard in that direction by travelers the same day.

Earlier from Winchester by way of Front Royal report that the guerrillas have frequent visits to the principal roads leading thither in the vicinity of Strasburg and Middletown. All the stores at the latter place have been removed to a more secure position.

Gen. McDowell arrived here yesterday, and has placed his headquarters in the field. On Wednesday evening Gen. Banks paid a visit of courtesy to Gen. Hartwell's brigade of Gen. McDowell's corps. This brigade was formerly commanded by Gen. Abernethy in Gen. Banks's army.

COAL LUMBER.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. MATTERS

IN HIS NEW STORE

Adjoining Bank of Louisville,

MAIN STREET,

South side, bet. Third and Fourth.

DEALER AND IMPORTER IN

Trimming Goods,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Carpeting, Oil-Cloths,

AND GENERAL

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

A FINE QUANTITY OF BEAUTY AND

CHINA, and a large stock of

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